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April 2009–March 2011

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- LAVOCAT, Françoise, D. Litt. (U. of Paris-VII), *Comparative Literature* (Oct.–Dec. 2010)
- LIU, Xiao, D.Phil. (Shandong U.), *History of Yuan Dynasty* (Aug. 2009–Mar. 2010)
- MAHARJAN, Keshav Lall, Ph.D. (Kyoto U.), *Cultural and Ecological Anthropology* (Oct. 2009–Mar. 2010)
- METZLER, Mark, Ph.D. (U. of California, Berkeley), *Global History and Political Economy, Economic History of Japan* (Jul. 2010–Jan. 2011)
- PENNY, Benjamin, Ph.D. (Australian National U.), *Chinese Studies* (Jan.–Apr. 2011)
- TAMURA, Keiko, Ph.D. (Australian National U.), *Cultural Anthropology* (Feb.–May 2009)
- VERARDI, Giovanni, *South Asian Archaeology* (Mar.–Sep. 2010)
- VITA, Silvio, D.Litt. (Istituto Universitario Orientale, Napoli), *History of Ideas, Chinese and Japanese Buddhism* (Jul. 2007–)
- WANG, Chaoguang, M.A. (The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), *History of Modern China* (Jan.–Jul. 2009)
- WIMMER, Andreas, Ph.D. (U. of Zürich), *Sociology* (May–Aug. 2009)
- YUAN, Guangquan, Ph.D. (Kobe U.), *Modern Chinese History* (Oct. 2007–)
- ZHONG, Dong Ping, D.law (Xia Men U.), *Criminology, Legal History* (Jan.–Jul. 2010)
- ZHU, Yanshi, Ph.D. (Kokugakuin U.), *Chinese Archaeology* (Jan.–Jul. 2011)

Research Seminars

Department of Humanities

KINGSHIP AND RITUAL

(coordinated by M. FUJII, April 2005–March 2011)

This seminar aims to examine the relationship between kingship and ritual in different societies and ages from various angles with the collaboration of scholars in diverse fields including history, archaeology, anthropology, linguistics, and classical studies of India and China. The seminar consists of two types of sessions: readings and forums. Readings involve the study and translation of the Vedic texts of the Rajasuya, a rite of royal consecration in ancient India, which has been selected as one of our basic research materials. Forums provide seminar members opportunities to present papers or reports, including the results of the reading sessions, and to conduct discussions on the various aspects of kingship and ritual.

STUDIES IN FICTION AND FICTIONALITY: TOWARDS A GENERAL FICTOLOGY

(coordinated by Y. OURA, April 2005–March 2010)

What is fiction? And fictionality? Between things or phenomena which may be related to these terms in various fields—literary, cinematographic, legal, economic, political, anthropologic, psychologic, etc.—can we conceive any common denominators and a logic sustaining

them? Some attempts have been made to investigate each of these “fictions” (especially the literary one); however, it can be said that almost none were for the purpose of seeking an all-embracing knowledge about them that I would call “general fictology”. That is our concern. This research project will be conducted in collaboration with the “Projet de GDR” directed by Jean-Marie Schaeffer of the EHESS, Paris.

MIGRATION IN MODERN EAST ASIA

(coordinated by N. MIZUNO, April 2006–March 2011)

During the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, large-scale “movements of peoples” occurred in East Asia for a number of reasons, such as incorporation of East Asia into world capitalist systems, expansion of the Japanese empire, and social changes within each country or area. However, until now this problem has solely been considered within the context of each country or area. This project aims to examine the historical significance of movements of peoples in modern East Asia, mainly by investigating the issue of migration and its causes between Japan, Korea, China, and other areas.

STUDIES ON MODERN ANCIENT CAPITALS

(coordinated by H. TAKAGI, April 2006–March 2012)

The “Modern Ancient Capitals Workshop” comprises historians, architects, art historians, and landscape architects who convene to examine the modern history of Japan’s “Ancient Capitals,” which include not only Kyoto, but also Nara, Shuri, Ise, and former castle towns such as Kanazawa, Sendai, and Hirosaki. “Ancient Capital” is itself a modern term, originating in the *Ancient Capitals Preservation Law* of 1966, which has recently been expanded to include Kanazawa and Otsu.

One purpose of the research group is to investigate the tensions that arise between this image as Ancient Capital and political and economic realities. In Kyoto, for instance, its image as the centre of native Japanese culture has often conflicted with attempts by the government and commercial and industrial interests to remake the city into a centre for manufacturing and industry, as happened during the 1895 celebrations of the anniversary of Heian-kyō and the enthronement ceremony in 1915, the primary purpose of which were, in fact, regional (economic) development.

This workshop attempts to further interdisciplinary research on “Ancient Capitals” from the early modern period through to the present. In the future, we intend to expand our scope to include the study of “Ancient Capitals” in both China and Korea.

FOR A STUDY OF MULTICULTURAL CONTACT ZONES

(coordinated by M. TANAKA, April 2006–March 2010)

This new project is scheduled to span a period of three years. It reviews the problems of previous research in history and literature that take for granted the nation-state as a unit and area studies that consider particular regions as being units for analysis. This project proposes to take up peripheral regions as contact zones where plural cultures interact, and

aims to analyze the dynamism of cultural practices therein. It has been pointed out for many years now that the field of humanities has become too subdivided and highly specialized, so it cannot deal with contemporary issues such as religious disputes, transnational migration, ethnic conflicts, etc. The present project recognizes this as an urgent problem and investigates the possibility of overcoming it by appropriate research content and organization. It selects East Asia, South Asia, and Central Asia as contact zones and studies the historical and contemporary issues in these regions. This project is the core project of the International Center for Humanities Studies attached to the Institute for Research in Humanities.

EXPLORATION OF “ZINBUN”

(coordinated by T. IWAKI and A. KIKUCHI, April 2007–March 2010)

This seminar aims to explore the history of the Institute for Research in Humanities (Zinbun), Kyoto University from various angles with the collaboration of scholars in many fields including history, anthropology, archaeology, literature, art and so on. Since its establishment in 1929, Zinbun has produced various kinds of intellectual outputs: 1) published works, 2) human resources, 3) intellectual materials, and 4) methods and methodology. We are currently engaged in collecting and arranging the basic information concerning these outputs. Based on these data, we will reexamine Zinbun in the context of modern Japanese intellectual history.

TOWARDS A TRANS-DISCIPLINARY STUDY OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

(coordinated by S. YAMAMURO and A. OKADA, April 2007–March 2010)

Although nearly a century has already passed since its outbreak, the First World War still matters much. We can be said to be living under the historical impact of the First World War, which marked the commencement of the so-called modern age, i.e., the age of total war and massacre.

In spite of its being an important turning-point for modern Japan, only a few authoritative studies on the war are available in this country. On the contrary, a flood of publications has been produced on this subject in Europe and America. However it is safe to say that many of these works tend to regard the war as a kind of European civil war. The importance of the roles played by non-European elements in the war is still to be explored. What is needed is to overcome the futile dichotomy of ‘the West versus the East’ in our understanding of the war.

This three-year-long academic project, comprising members from a wide-range of academic backgrounds, aims to tackle the following question: how can we reexamine this subject of great historical significance from a global and trans-disciplinary perspective?

RECONSIDERING CLASSICAL STUDIES OF ASIAN HISTORY: HOW DID ASIA CONSTRUCT THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL INSTITUTIONS TO BRING INTO BALANCE IN THE BROADER ECONOMIC AREA?

(coordinated by N. KAGOTANI, April 2008–March 2011)

In this research project, we intend to investigate institutions and mechanisms of empires in Asia by reconsidering the classical studies of the Economic History of Asia. In this project, we focus on their relations to the Asian regional economy. The recent scholarship of Asian economic history focuses on the integration of the regional economy dating back to the 17th century. At the same time, a number of scholars observe that the networks of Asian merchants have played key roles in directing flows of goods, labor, and capital in the region. How have the business networks safely sustained trade in these three areas? How has the economic order in Asia been based on a specific Empire system? Our working hypotheses are that, on the one hand, empires provide various institutions to enhance intra-regional economic integration in Asia. Some are “soft” infrastructures like the freedom of mercantile activities promised by the Asian Empire. On the other hand, Asian traders’ networks made informal institutions to secure safety of economic transactions based upon kinship ties, and common languages. In focusing on the interactions between empires as transnational regimes and “business networks” as transnational economic actors, we intend to reexamine the Asian regional order, governance and institutions from classical studies of Economic History of Asia.

REPRESENTATIONS OF DIFFERENCES IN ASIA

(coordinated by Y. TAKEZAWA, April 2009–March 2010)

Recent genetic studies have uncovered that race does not have any biological reality. Nevertheless, this concept has persistently reproduced race as a social reality in various arenas. What then continues to generate such a social reality of race? Our project scrutinizes the racial representations of minorities in Japan by examining their mechanisms as a key to understanding such enduring constructions of reality.

While abundant studies have been done on racial representations in Europe and the United States, their viewpoints are not always applicable to Japanese and Asian contexts. This project, therefore, aims to establish an appropriate analytical framework for racial representations in Japan and Asia. For this purpose, we primarily focus on the ways in which minorities in Japan such as Korean, Ainu, Burakumin, and Okinawan have been represented from inter-disciplinary perspectives ranging from film and literary studies to history of science and the study of the genome.

BEYOND CULTURAL BORDERS IN MODERN JAPAN: DOCUMENTS FROM THE BEGINNINGS OF THE GLOBAL AGE

(coordinated by S. VITA, April 2009–March 2012)

This three-year project will provide a place for discussion on texts documenting cultural contacts between Japan and the outside world during the modern age. This period witnesses the early phase of a globalization process that will lead to what some scholars have called the “synchronization” of time. From this approach and with the perspective of the cultural

historian an overall mise-au-point of this material will be attempted in order to see how mutual images in Japan, Asia and Europe were constructed among intellectuals and in society at large. A second objective of the project will be the building of a network of specialists sharing an interest on this aspect of modernity in Japan, on the basis of previous research in the field and an eye to future integrated projects with other institutions.

LINGUISTIC ANALYSES OF *SHIKIDÔ* GUIDES—FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PRE-MODERN JAPANESE CIVILISATION

(coordinated by T. YOKOYAMA, April 2009–March 2012)

This group studies the intermediary roles of language, both oral and written, that seem to have been instrumental in sustaining the sophisticated as well as non-stagnant human relations in the courtesans' corner of Osaka in the late 17th century—the small intricate world for varieties of 'accomplished ladies' and their guests of diverse calibres. The main source of this study is *Shikodô Showake Naniwa Dora* (Miscellaneous instructions for the gallant boy of Naniwa in the way of love affairs) by Yûsui Mutei (pseud. Osaka, 1680). This group's attempt to produce a faithful translation of the original in modern plain Kansai dialects is driven by each member's keen interest in civilising the current crude languages of specialists, particularly in science and technology, for the sophistication of the global society, which is shrinking as another intricate world with its members interconnected by ever-proliferating 'new media.' The group includes scholars in a broad range of disciplines such as literature, linguistics, performing arts, history, zoology, molecular biology and informatics.

REPRESENTATIONS OF DIFFERENCES IN JAPAN AND ASIA

(coordinated by Y. TAKEZAWA, April 2010–March 2015)

Our project examines representations of race in Japan and Asian by taking an interdisciplinary approach that bridges the humanities and natural science.

Recent genetic studies have uncovered that race does not have any biological reality. Nevertheless, this concept persistently reproduces race as a social reality in various arenas such as medical treatments, social systems and aesthetics. What continues to generate such social reality of race? The project sheds light on the mechanism of racial representations as a key to understand such persistence.

In contrast to the abundant literature on visual representations of race, especially in Europe and the United States, non-visual representations of "invisible races," such as "Burakumin" or Koreans in Japan, and their counterparts in Asia have received little attention in race studies. This project primarily focuses on racial representations of these "invisible races."

TRANS-DISCIPLINARY STUDIES OF ORGANIZING TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES AND MEMORIES—FROM NARRATIVES TO MONUMENTS

(coordinated by M. TANAKA, April 2010–March 2015)

Trauma was caused by instances of childhood abuse, domestic violence, schoolyard bullying, acts of violence, wartime experiences, crime, accidents, or natural disasters. In this study,

trauma is viewed in the larger sense of “pain” and “suffering.” This five-year-long project pursues how people have responded to this suffering, and whether they were eventually able to overcome their trauma, a process known as “organizing.”

Although trauma generally falls under the field of psychology and psychiatry, the process of “organizing” goes beyond this field. By examining trauma from various other angles, our purpose is to show a new vision of social studies.

Medical terms such as “trauma” and PTSD have long since made their way into the common tongue. The popularization of psychology and psychiatric terminology shows how our everyday world has been medicalized. Thus, reflecting upon trauma in such an environment will contribute to a better understanding of contemporary Japanese society. This project is the core project of the International Center for Humanities Studies attached to the Institute for Research in Humanities.

THE ENLIGHTENMENTS AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (I): A STUDY ON THE YEAR 1793

(coordinated by S. TOMINAGA, April 2010–March 2012)

Widely developed in the 18th century Europe, diverse trends of the Enlightenment encountered a decisive crisis with the French Revolution. In this seminar, we shall examine the reciprocal interference between theoretical elaborations and political actions during the Revolution, with a special focus on the *Montagnards*—e.g., Robespierre, Saint-Just, Billaud-Varenne—political discourses in the period of *Terror*. How and why the movements of the Enlightenment converged into the ideas of these revolutionaries? How in turn the experiment of the Revolution transformed the philosophy of the Enlightenment? And what sorts of questions are left to us from this historical experience of the French Revolution? Neither accusing the Enlightenment of engendering the Revolution as a violent rupture in the European history, nor justifying the Revolution by the ideas of the Enlightenment, this research aims to explore political dimensions contained in philosophy.

INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY ON THE FIRST WORLD WAR

(coordinated by S. YAMAMURO and A. OKADA, April 2010–March 2013)

The First World War marks the end of the long 19th century as well as the beginning of the contemporary history. We are still living in the post-World-War I era, which is characterized by the total mobilization, the globalization of the war, the threat of technologization, and so on. The aim of research project is to examine the historical impact of the First World War as a worldwide and intercultural phenomenon, with special emphasis on its influence in non-European world and the fields of culture/arts, and on its interconnections with the Second World War. In addition to having about 20 workshops in a year, we have already held several open lectures and published booklet series.

Department of Oriental Studies

PARAMARTHA (ZHENDI) AND HIS TIMES

(coordinated by T. FUNAYAMA, April 2005–March 2011)

This research seminar focuses on Paramartha alias Zhendi (6th century C. E.), by investigating his geographical movements, his identity and significance as a Buddhist monk, his historical context, and various religious phenomena pertaining to his career and work. Paramartha, who is traditionally considered as one of the “four great translators” of Indic Buddhist works into Chinese, has a complex Buddhist identity. He had close ties with the Sammitiya School of Buddhism; he placed great importance on the *Abhidharmakosa* of the Sarvastivada School in doctrinal matters; moreover, as an adherent of the Mahayana, he also propounded Vijnaptimatra (“consciousness only” or “mere representation”) thought. In this research group, we will focus our attention particularly on commentaries composed by Paramartha himself during the process of translation, along with the collection and interpretation of fragments of his otherwise lost works preserved in later texts. Through these activities, we will attempt to arrive at new insights into Paramartha’s activities from the perspectives of both Indian and Chinese Buddhism.

STONE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE NORTHERN DYNASTIES

(coordinated by R. INAMI, April 2005–March 2010)

In this seminar, we will analyze the rubbings of inscriptions in the Northern Dynasties in the possession of our Institute. First, we will precisely examine the Chinese characters on the rubbings, and then comment on them based on a traditional method. For missing portions, we will refer to previous studies. Rubbings of the inscriptions have been digitalized by our Institute (See <http://www.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/imgsrv/>).

A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CONFUCIANISM, BUDDHISM, AND TAOISM (II)

(coordinated by K. MUGITANI, April 2005–March 2010)

The relation between Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism is one of the most important subjects in the Chinese history of thought. Especially during the Tang dynasty, Confucians, Buddhists, and Taoists engaged in many heated controversies and influenced one another in that process. This project aims to clarify the relationships between Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism in the Tang dynasty by analyzing selected typical treatises on the defense of Buddhism.

A STUDY OF CHINESE MIRRORS

(coordinated by H. OKAMURA, April 2005–March 2011)

Chinese bronze mirrors are highly appreciated by archaeologists of China and Japan, for they are particularly useful for chronological studies. Aside from the actual design, inscriptions can be found on a great many mirrors of the Han age. The mirror inscriptions have not been fully subjected to comprehensive studies because the content and the language of the inscriptions are sometimes very difficult to analyze. To make a concordance of all the inscriptions known thus far, we are first reading B. Karlgren’s “Early Chinese Mirror Inscriptions” (BMFEA, No. 6, 1934).

LIVING SPACE IN THE CHINESE TRADITION
(coordinated by T. TANAKA, April 2005–March 2010)

Not much is known about the actual phases of daily life in China from premodern times, in particular concerning dwelling houses, gardens, furniture, and the design of inner and outer spaces, as well as the rituals in the palace and dwelling houses. We aim to explain the characteristics of life spaces in traditional China by using both the methods of philology and field surveys, and examining them in the context of the history of architecture and garden design, as well as folklore and ethnology. We are currently reading chapter 38 on architecture of the dictionary, *Tong Ya* 通雅, by Fang Yizhi 方以智 (compiled in 1667 during the early Qing dynasty). Not only are discussions conducted at meetings held every other week, but we also often go on field trips to several restoration spots of ancient buildings in the vicinity of the Kyoto-Nara area to learn about the actual technology practiced.

A STUDY OF THE TERMINOLOGY IN HAN WOODEN SLIPS
(coordinated by I. TOMIYA, April 2005–March 2010)

Several groups of wooden slips, which have been unearthed from the sites along the Great Wall of the Han dynasty, contain a large amount of official documents, accounts, and various kinds of administrative records. In these records, we can find many specific terms concerning the documentation system, legal system, and so forth. Usages peculiar to these terms make it difficult to accurately read the Han manuscripts. In this seminar, we will pick up every term from the Han wooden slips and analyse their meanings in their given context. Our final goal is to complete a dictionary on the terminology in Han wooden slips.

SOCIALIST CULTURE IN CHINA
(coordinated by Y. ISHIKAWA, April 2006–March 2010)

With the end of Cold War ideology, the very idea of “socialist culture” has been wearing thin all over the world. In contemporary China, however, a deep-seated ideology and socialist culture still prevails. For example, these affect the patterns of thinking of the people at large, guide the current culture and art policies of the state, and determine the narrative of the history of the Chinese Communist Party. In addition, not only was the development of socialist culture in 20th-century China strongly influenced by that of contemporary Japan, but the latter also had a large impact on Chinese studies in postwar Japan. In this research seminar, we shall investigate various aspects of socialist culture in 20th-century China, mainly from the historical perspective.

A STUDY OF THE MEDIEVAL MANUSCRIPTS DISCOVERED IN DUNHUANG AND CHINESE TURKESTAN
(coordinated by T. TAKATA, April 2006–March 2011)

From the end of the 19th century, a large number of medieval manuscripts were successively found at Dunhuang, Turfan, and other archaeological sites in Chinese Turkestan. They have been the focus of study of many scholars from all over the world and excellent results have

been achieved so far. Nevertheless, many problems remain to be resolved. In this seminar, we will delve deeply into the study of the manuscripts from interdisciplinary points of view. A collection of the articles of the members is to be published every year as an annual report.

SOURCES OF ANCIENT CHINESE HISTORY

(coordinated by T. ASAHARA, April 2007–March 2010)

This is an introductory seminar for interested members who wish to study ancient Chinese history, especially of the pre-Qin period. By reading basic articles or historical sources, participating members will be able to develop their understanding and increase their knowledge on the topic. They are also expected to help each other to this end.

SEMINAR ON TANG LITERATURE

(coordinated by B. KIN, April 2007–March 2010)

This seminar focuses on Tang literature, and particularly on epistolary literature. At present, we are reading, translating, and annotating a famous collection of letter style samples from the early Tang period stored in the Shosoin Imperial Repository, the *Dujia licheng zashu yaolüe* (Summary of Various Epistolary Styles of the Du Family) written in the hand of Empress Komyo.

A HISTORICAL LANDSCAPE OF CHANGJIANG VALLEY SOCIETY

(coordinated by T. MORI, April 2008–March 2011)

In this seminar, we intend to study the Changjiang valley society from the historical perspective. The Changjiang valley is 2,500 km-long from Shanghai to Chongqing, and has been the center of Chinese economy, culture, and sometimes politics from the period of Song dynasty. We are going to gather the specialists in politics, economy, culture, and society, research the formation process of this vast society multiply and generally.

STUDY ON CORPUS OF ANCIENT CHINESE

(coordinated by K. YASUOKA, April 2008–March 2012)

In this research, we will construct corpus of the ancient Chinese texts using 訓読-texts written in Japan. In other words, we will re-construct 訓読-method, which was nothing but a method to transcribe ancient Chinese texts into Japanese texts (読み下し文), into an analyzing method of ancient Chinese texts on computers. Also we will clarify the difference between ancient Chinese and modern Chinese comparing their corpuses.

STUDIES ON THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF CULTURAL INTERACTIONS IN THE NORTHERN FRONTIER OF SOUTH ASIA

(coordinated by M. INABA, April 2009–March 2012)

The Indian Subcontinent is separated from Central Asia and West Asia by the lofty moun-

tains of Himalaya, Karakorum, and Hindukush, whose northern and southern sides are designated by the term “Northern frontier of South Asia”. Various kinds of people and objects have moved across those mountains in history, producing diverse and significant cultural phenomena. As F. Turner and O. Lattimore have discussed, the frontier is to be surveyed not only as a geographical boundary (or boundaries) but also as a political, social, and cultural process. Such a process would have evolved and been transformed not rapidly but gradually. This research seminar views, therefore, the history of the area in the rather long term to survey the structure and transformation of such a frontier society, with special attention to notions such as cultural transmission, cultural contact, and cultural transformation.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND ITS LANGUAGE OF INTER-REGIONAL NEGOTIATIONS IN EAST ASIA

(coordinated by S. IWAI, April 2009–March 2010)

The preceding project of “Legal Institution in Yuan Period” revealed that lingual and institutional interface in multi cultural administration such as the Yuan or the Qing was important for governance. Under the Mongolian rule almost all the governmental organizations had the civil officials specialized in interpretation. Plural ethnic groups with its own tradition had cooperation in political and economic activities and through the process of merging and transformation they achieved efficiency and merit. We made critical texts and translations of the selected sections about lower officials and clerks of the libu of *Yuandianzhang* and held several seminars.

SOURCES OF ANCIENT CHINESE HISTORY

(coordinated by T. ASAHARA, April 2010–March 2013)

This is an introductory seminar for interested members who wish to study ancient Chinese history, especially of the pre-Qin period. By reading basic articles or historical sources, participating members will be able to develop their understanding and increase their knowledge on the topic. They are also expected to help each other to this end.

STONE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE NORTHERN DYNASTIES (II)

(coordinated by R. INAMI, April 2010–March 2015)

In this seminar, we will analyze the rubbings of inscriptions in the Northern Dynasties, which our Institute possesses. At first, we check Chinese characters on the rubbings precisely, and then comment on it based on a traditional method. About missing parts, we refer to precedent studies. The rubbings of inscriptions will be digitalized and on-loaded to the following website:

http://kanji.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/db-machine/imgsrv/takuhon/t_menu.html

DEEP STRUCTURE OF THE MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY CHINESE CULTURES (coordinated by Y. ISHIKAWA, April 2010–March 2014)

In recent years, the cultural situation in China has attracted greater attention around the globe with the rise of China's international economic and strategic status. We know, however, that the various fields of China's contemporary culture, i.e. art, literature, idea etc. involve many traces and memories of history. Some of them, for instance, collective memories of the Cultural Revolution and the pro-democratic movement in 1989, undoubtedly constitute Chinese culture in depth, although they have been long buried officially. These examples indicate that deep structure of the contemporary Chinese cultures should be understood in connection with the historical aspects of modern China. In this research seminar, we shall investigate various aspects of the modern and contemporary Chinese cultures, which includes such as the spread and acceptance of new ideas of Western origin in the 20th century China as well as the formation of the political culture of the Chinese Communist Party, mainly from the historical perspective. Considering historical elements in culture would also be very helpful in discussing Chinese culture in a global context.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE IN INTER-REGIONAL RELATIONS OF EAST ASIA (coordinated by S. IWA1, April 2010–March 2013)

The East Asian in the sixteenth century experienced a great transformation in its society and economy, mainly caused by increase in silver production and activities of the European voyagers. Although the Ming empire endeavoured to maintain the tribute system and the prohibition of overseas trade, there appeared signs of upheaval in China-centred order caused by the private traders and inhabitants in peripheral zone eager for commercial activities.

The strong oppressive policy by the Ming government forced some maritime merchants to commit piracy. The Mongols who had not been allowed to tribute or to trade chose to plunder instead and brought pressure on the Chinese government and the Emperor. At the same time, peoples of various ethnics outside the official rule formed communities seeking profits and collided repeatedly with the authorities. The early modern states in the East Asia emerged out of these crises.

In this period, the need to get knowledge about external areas was raised and there appeared some variable writings highly precise and rich in information. In 1550's and 1560's Zheng Ruozeng born in Jiangnan area compiled volumes about Japan, the pirates, the military tactics and technology. Our project focusing on the writings Zheng Ruozeng and the others of that time explicates the circulation and the accumulation of knowledge of the outer region and investigates into the features of the inter-regional exchange of materials and information.

A STUDY OF THE TANG DAOISM (coordinated by K. MUGITANI, April 2010–March 2013)

This study aims to research the doctrine of the Tang Daoism which was formed under the strong influence of Buddhism. At first, We study Wang Xuanlan's "Xuanzhulu" which is one of the typical Buddho-Daoistic articles by preparing its translation with annotations.

We also plan to make annotated translations of several similar doctorinal articles in Tang dynasty.

A STUDY OF EARLY BUDDHIST TEMPLES IN EAST ASIA (coordinated by H. OKAMURA, April 2010–March 2013)

The Yungang Caves, located near the city of Datong in Shanxi province in China, are a group of Buddhist cave-temples excavated in the latter half of the fifth century by the Northern Wei dynasty. Between 1938 and 1944, following on from investigations of the Xiangtangshan Caves in Hebei province and the Longmen Caves in Henan province, the Research Institute of Oriental Culture, the predecessor of the Institute for Research in Humanities, Kyoto University, carried out investigations of the Yungang Caves and neighboring sites. A report of these investigations was published in the form of the voluminous *Yunkang* (1951–1956) in 16 volumes and 32 fascicules by Mizuno Seiichi and Nagahiro Toshio.

This research seminar set about researching on the visual materials and field notes collected from such investigations with the goal of systematically digitizing and actively promoting the further use of these research resources, and making them available to the public.

STUDY ON SHUSHU : SCIENCE AND DIVINATION IN CHINA (coordinated by T. TAKEDA, April 2010–March 2015)

Natural science in East Asia formed a unique field of study called the study of shushu, which is composed of natural science and divinations derived from Yijing. Though the study of shushu is a field peculiar to East Asia, if one want to evaluate the essence of the scientific culture of East Asia properly, it seems indispensable to grasp its structure and historical development.

The aim of our study group is to reveal the outline of the study of shushu and its theoretical structure. In order to examine this problem from various point of viewpoints, our workshop is consisted of researchers in various fields, such as astronomy, medicine, botany, philosophy, religion, linguistics, art, folklore and so on. We read the *Wuxing Dayi* (The General Principles of the Five Phases) in turns and the member and the guest speaker give presentation on new topics.

PUBLICATION OF THE DICTIONARY ON HAN WOODEN SLIPS (coordinated by I. TOMIYA, April 2010–March 2015)

The purpose of our research is to edit and publish the dictionary on the vocabulary in Han wooden slips excavated from Ju Yan and Dong Huang district in Inner Mongolia.

The publisher has been decided and we have to publish it by the end of 2013. The dictionary including all of technical terms of the administration in the Han Dynasty should make a huge contribution to the research of Chinese ancient history.

Joint Research Center

A PLATFORM FOR CREATING NEW WISDOM ON LIFE

(coordinated by T. KOBAYASHI, July 2010–March 2013)

The study of biology has been transforming since the 1970s, from research associated with a natural philosophical flavor that took place in closed laboratories into life science research with concrete influences on the broad general area between life and death in people's daily lives. In facing such structural changes to science, it is necessary to re-evaluate life science research in society, and to comprehend it as a new type of "knowledge" to which society's perspective has been added as a kind of "wisdom". Our study group has designated this new perception of life science research involving such societal views and perceptions as "life knowledge". To create a platform for this life knowledge, scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, philosophers and historians will work together to provide further insights.

THE MULTILAYERED CONTACTS AMONG GLOBALIZING INTELLECTUAL THOUGHT AND RELIGIONS WITH REGARD TO THE POSSIBILITY OF THE HUMANITIES

(coordinated by N. OKUYAMA, July 2010–March 2013)

As contemporary society moves towards globalization, what characteristics define the distribution and consumption of intellectual thought and religions? In this project, we approach this question from the viewpoint of multilayered contacts through various cultures. The goal is to analyze and speculate not just on the present day, but also to look at this question in the span of the past 150 years. As one such theme, we take up religion and evolution theory, in order to investigate their spreads aspects across various branches of the humanities. Within this framework, the topic of religion has inherited an awareness of the problems as laid out in "For a Study of Multicultural Contact Zones," the core project led by the International Center for Humanities Studies under Kyoto University's Institute for Research in Humanities. Thus, by identifying such contact zones of various cultures, we go on to discuss the acculturation processes in each territory of religions such as Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam. The argument of social and biological evolution is seen as one example of modern thought. From its propagation across Asia, we can locate evolution theory as an example of contact between traditional societies and modern thought. Mostly from a humanities perspective, this topic investigates the relationships between evolution theory and religion, as well as the influence of evolution theory on societies and cultures.

WHAT INFORMATION CAN BE EXTRACTED FROM KANBUN TEXTS WITH COM- PUTATIONAL METHODS?—A CONTRIBUTION TO FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN DIGITAL HUMANITIES

(coordinated by N. YAMAZAKI, July 2010–March 2013)

This research project attempts to use a number of different information processing techniques to contribute to the machine readable analysis of texts written with Chinese characters. The techniques proposed include but are not limited to processing of structured text, pro-

cessing of the results of morphological and structural analysis of Japanese, data mining using n-gram techniques, classification and distance calculation of textual relationships, networked structure extraction and visualization.

Center for Informatics in East Asian Studies (CIEAS)

47 Higashiogura-cho, Kitashirakawa, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8265

<http://www.kita.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>

The Center for Informatics in East Asian Studies (CIEAS) was established in April 2009 by a reorganization of the former Documentation and Information Center for Chinese Studies. The overall mission of the CIEAS is to carry out information science research on East Asian languages and to make accessible to researchers historical East Asian materials through new media. A variety of databases, including Old Chinese Book Catalog in Japanese Libraries, are being constructed. The Annual Bibliography of Oriental Studies, which has long been published in book form, is now also available through WWW.

International Center for Humanities Studies (ICHUS)

<http://www.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~contactzone/>

This Center was established in 2006 to promote and strengthen the international scholarly networks in the field of Humanities and Social Sciences. It organizes international symposia, workshops and seminars. The current main project (2010–2015) is concerned with traumatic experiences and memories. The Center maintains close links with Italian School of East Asian Studies and École française d'Extrême-Orient (EFEO).

Research Center for Modern and Contemporary China (RCMCC)

<http://www.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~rcmcc/index.htm>

The Research Center for Modern and Contemporary China (RCMCC) was established in April 2007 by an agreement between Kyoto University and the National Institutes for the Humanities (NIHU), which is one of the Inter-University Research Institute Corporations. The main mission of the RCMCC is to do research on the fundamental structure of modern and contemporary China from the point of view of humanities. Research activities of the RCMCC consist of two research groups: Research Group 1 “Deep Structure of the Modern and Contemporary Chinese Culture”; Research Group 2 “Social Foundation of the Modern and Contemporary Chinese Politics”. Moreover, the RCMCC, as one of the 6 research bases which was selected by the NIHU program “Contemporary Chinese Area Studies”, conducts joint research in association with other five research bases.